NEWS IN BRIEF.

Compiled from Various Sources.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. UPON the re-assembling of Congress, on the 3d, the principal feature of the day's proceedings in both Houses was the reading of the President's annual message. In the Senate, a sion. Mesars, Morrill and Saulsbury were apinformation that Congress was in session, after which the Senate took a recess from 12:47 p. m. to half-past one o'clock, when the President's message was presented. The reading occupied an hour and twenty minutes. At its conclusion ask for action on his resolution to investigate the Louisiana election of April last, and by Mr. Allison, that he would ask the Senate to proceed with the Tariff bill, and would even (if the discussion became too protracted) call it up during the morning hours of the ses-In the House, prayer was delivered by Chaplain Milburn, and the clerk called the roll, at the conclusion of which a resolution Speaker appointed Messrs, Holman, of In-diana; Turner, of Georgia, and O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, as a committee to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that Conress was ready to receive any communication

committee of the whole and providing for its printing, and the House adjourned. In the Senate, on the 4th, various annual reports, including that of the Secretary of the Preasury, were presented and appropriately referred. Mr. Frye made an unsuccessful attempt to have the Union Pac fic Railroad bill considered. The Tariff bill was then taken up, but its consideration was postponed until the 5th In the House, the Speaker presented the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroler of the Currency, which were referred. Mr. McDonald, of Min-Is the Senate, on the 5th, several resolutions invited the of inquiry were offered and adopted. The blockade 3:30 p. m. adjourned..... In the House a number of bills were introduced and ap-

he might desire to transmit. The House then, at half-past tweive o'clock, took a recess for an

hour, when the annual message was received and read by the clerk. When the reading was

completed Mr. Milis offered a resolution, which was agreed to, referring the message to the

On the 6th Henry Murphy, a drug clerk, of Fall River, Mass., was burned to death y the explosion of some chemicals which se was mixing.

On the 6th James A. Ginnity, a young man well known to the sporting fraterni-ty, was lodged in jail at Washington charged with forging the names of several vell-known citizens to checks for small

Ox the 7th William Van Tassell, of the resolution was adopted instructing the clerk to inform the House that the Senate was in sestimated by falling through an Kearney, was killed by falling through an information from the House that the Senate was in sestimated by the search of elevator shaft at the warehouse of the pointed members, on the part of the Senate, of a committee to wait on the President with the New York City.

DR. McBrien, druggist, of Oshawa, Ont., has absconded, leaving liabilities to the amount of fully \$50,000, and assets practi-

the message was laid on the table and ordered.

On the 6th Frank W. Adams, a clerk in printed, and the Senate, at 2:55 p. m., adjourned, after a notification by Mr. Frye that he would call up the Union Pacific Settlement confessed the crime, but said he had not confessed the crime, but said he had not ill on the 4th; by Mr. Chandler, that he would found any money in the letters, and that this was his first offense.

MISCELLANEOUS. On the 5th Judge Bach gave a decree for

\$750,000 with interest against the North Montana Cattle Company, in the foreclosure suit brought at Helena, Mont., by the Farmer's Loan & Trust Company of was adopted instructing the elerk to inform the New York, as trustees for the bondhold-Senate that the House was in session. The ers. THE working hours of the twenty-five

thousand employes of the Philadelphia Reading Railroad Company's shops were reduced from ten to eight, with a corresponding reduction in wages, on the

printing reported a resolution which was ment itself is under bond to the American peo adopted, authorizing the printing of 25,000 opies of the President's message.

On the 5th the House committee on rivers and harbors spent several hours on the River and Harbor bill. They decided to limit the appropriation to \$10,000,000. It is probable that the bill will be completed efore the Christmas holidays. On the 5th a meeting of the National

Board of Promotion of the "Three-Americas" Exposition was held in Washington. It was well attended and composed of notable characters, who all spoke enthu-Sinstically of the proposed celebration.

THE Constantinople correspondent of nesota, presented a petition of citizens of THE Constantinople correspondent of North Dakota for the immediate admission the London Times telegraphs he is authorinto the Union of South Dakota and Montana. | ized to deny that Germany has formally

invited the Porte to assist in the Zanzibar Senate Tariff bill was taken up, and of the various amendments offered a few were adopted and many were rejected. The Union Pacific Funding bill received brief consideration. The Tariff bill was then again taken up, and after the number of hogs slaughtered in the West this fall, the decrease for November and the first five days of December disposing of thirty pages of the bill, the and the first five days of December Senate went into secret asssion, and at amounting to 515,000.

THE MESSAGE.

President Claveland's Final Regular Message to Congress.

A Review of the Condition of Affairs as they Exist with Suggested Remedies-The People the Government's First Care.

Washington, Dec. 3 .- After the preliminary proceedings in Congress to-day the President's annual message was received

and read, in substance as follows:

To the Congress of the United States—
As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives
of a free and generous people, your meeting is
marked by an interesting and impressive incident. With the expiration of the present session of the Congress the first century of our
constitutional existence as a Nation will be
completed. Our survival for one hundred years
is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer
have dangers to fear in the maintenance, with
all its promised blessings, of a government
founded upon the freedom of the people. The
time rather admonishes us to soberly mquire
whether in the past we have always closely
kept in the course of safety and whether we
have before us a way plain and clear which
leads to happiness and perpetuity. When the experiment of our Government was undertaken
the chart adopted for our guidance was the
Constitution. Departure from the lines there
laid down is failure. It is only by a
strict adherence to the direction they indicate
and by restraint within the limitations they
fix that we can furnish proof to the world of
the American people's fitness for self-government. The equal and exact justice of which
we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions should not be confined to the relations of our citizens to cach other. The Government itself is under bond to the American peoand read, in substance as follows: On the 5th the House committee on tions of our citizens to each other. The Govern-



A Zanziban dispatch states that the propriately referred. The bill to adjust accounts under the Eight Hour law was brought up and diseased, and the bill to quiet tiles of surfaces and the bill to adjust accounts under the Eight Hour law was brought up and diseased, and the bill to quiet tiles of surfaces and the bill to quie

BLOODY BIRMINGHAM.

Communism is a hateful thing, and a menace to peace and organized government. But the communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of overwoaning cupidity and selfishness, which insiduously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions, is not less dangerous than the communism of oppressed poverty and foll which, exasperated by injustice and discontent, attacks with wiid discrete the citadel of rule. He mocks the people who proposes that the Government shall, protect the rich and that they in turn will care for the laboring poor. Any intermediary between the people and their Government, or the least delegation of the care and protection our Government owes to the humblest citizen in the land, makes the boast of free institutions a gittering delusion and the pretended boon of American citizenship a shameless imposition. shameless imposition.

A just and sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under present conditions. Such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality due to American citizenship; of all who realize that in this justice and equality our Government finds its strength and its power to protect the citizen and his property; of all who believe that the contented competence and comfort of many accord better with the spirit of our institutions than colossal fortunes unfairly gathered in the hands of a few; of all who appreciate that the ferbearance and fraternity among our people which recognize the value of every TARLET REVISION. our people which recognize the value of every American interest, are the surest guaranty of cur National progress, and of all who desire to see the products of American skill and ingenuity in every market of the world with a resulting restoration of American commerce. THE REVENUE.

THE REVENUE.

The necessity of the reduction of our revenue is so apparent as to be generally conceded. But the means by which this end shall be accomplished, and the sum of direct benefit which shall result to our citizens, present a controversey of the utmost importance. There should be no scheme accepted as satisfactory by which the burdens of the people are only apparently removed. Extravagant appropriations of public money, with all their demoralizing consequences, should not be tolerated, either as a means of relieving the treasury of its present surplus, or as furnishing pretexts for resisting a proper reduction in tariff rates. Existing evils and injustice should be honestly recognized, boldly met and effectually remedied. There should be no cessation of the struggle until a plan is perfected, fair and conservative, toward existing industries, but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the necessaries of life, while it provides for our manufacturers the advantages of freer raw material and permits no injury to the interest of American labor. The cause for provides for our manufacturers the advantages of freer raw material and permits no injury to the interest of American labor. The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It should never be compromised. It is the people's

The stands of th

Latest Developments in the Hawes

Murder-An Outraged Populace Demand Vengeance-The Sheriff's Posse Fire Into a Crowd of Citizens, Killing Nineand Wounding Thirty BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 9 .- A few minges after 12 o'clock this morning about 300 citizens of Birmingham witnessed the most terrible tragedy the South has known for years past. Nine men were killed and thirty others wounded. The past week has been a season of seasation in Birmingham. On Tuesday morning the body of May Hawes was taken from the waters of East Lake, and on Wednesday the remains were identified and the father was arrested, charged with the murder of his-child. On

Thursday and Friday the coroner's inquest developed some very sensational facts, and lynching was freely talked of. Yesterday the dead body of Mrs. Hawes was fished out of the lake at Lakeview. As it is upon the bank, the crowd of CURIOUS AND INDIGNANT SPECTATORS which crowded around the lake was momentarily increased until it swelled into a surging multitude. The feeling of horror, indignation and rage increased with each moment until it threatened to become a frenzy. Men almost cried in the intensity of their excitement. Nothing approaching it has ever been witnessed in the State. The shall was broken and the house of the large of the state of the sta

The skull was broken and the head crushed fearfully. Heavy weights were attached to her neck, waist and feet. Her skin had been wrinkled and bleached by the water, and it is evident that she has been under water for several days. Her features had water for several days. Her features had not been obliterated, however, and she has been identified as Mrs. Hawes, wife of R. R. Hawes. Shortly before the body of the woman was dragged from the lake, another party, searching around the house, found secretly hid beneath the front door steps a tightly wrapped bundle of bloody clothes, about the dimensions of those worn by the vormers will. by the youngest child. They were evidently worn by the little one when she was so cruelly murdered. The evidence against Hawes is complete. He killed his wife and two children and married a young lady of Columbus, Miss., all within a week. Hawes' body was taken from the lake atout noon yesterday. After that hour public indignation continued to increase intervely, until at midnight the crowd was

never be compromised. It is the people's cause.

It can not be denied that the selfish and private interests which are so persistently heard, when efforts are made to deal in a just and comprohensive manner with our turiff laws, are related to, if they are not responsible for, the sentiment largely prevailing among the people that the general Government is the fountain of individual and private uid; that it may be expected to reheve with paternal care the distress of citizens and communities, and that from the slightest possible pretext of promoting the general good, apply public funds to the benefit of localities and individuals. Nor can it be denied that there is a growing assumption that, as against the Government and in favor of private claims and interests, the usual rules and limitations of business principles and just dealing should be waived. These ideas have been unhapping much as the command to community the interest, it is claimed, overstepped the dead line.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

An Eloquent Discourse on "The Fragrance of the Gospel." The Robes of Christ Redolent of Sweet and Lasting Perfumes that Pene-

In a recent sermon at the Brooklyn for his subject "The Fragrance of the Oh, long, deep, bitter pilgrimage. Aloes! Gospel." His text was:

trate the Innermost Recesses

of the Christian Life.

of the ivory palaces.

ular odor, they suggest to me the bitter- steps of His palace, the crowns of the ness of a Saviour's sufferings. Were church militant; one for the singers, who through-nights on the mountains, nights on the sea, nights in the desert? Whoever had such a hard reception as Jesus had? | ing. Oh, the ivory palaces! A hostelry the first, an unjust trial in over and terminer another, a foul- of those palaces were illumined for some mouthed, yelling mob the last. Was there | great victory, and I look and see climbing a space on His back as wide as your two the stair of ivory and walking on floors of fingers where he was not whipped? Was ivory, and tooking from windows of ivory, there a space on His brow an inch square where He was not cut of the briars? When Yes, I know them. They are father and the spike struck at the instep, did it not Tabernacle Rev. T. De Witt Talmage took | go clear through to the hollow of the foot? | years, as when they left us, but blithe and

J arley

All Thy garments smell of myrrh, and aloes, and cassia out of the ivery palaces.—Psaims did Christ lean on? Five thousand men meadows together. The cough gone, The fed by the Saviour; who fed Jesus? The Among the grand adornments of the City of Paris is the Church of Notre Dame, with its great towers, and elaborated rose with its great towers, and elaborated rose windows, and sculpturing of the last judg- death-bed, He had a fit place neither to be you-Christ did not let one of them drop ment; with its trumpeting angels and ris- born or to die. A poor babe! A poor as He lifted them. He did not wrench one ing dead; its battlements of quarter foil; lad! A poor young man! Not so much as of them from you. No. They went as its sacristy, with ribbed ceiling and stat- a taper to cheer His dying hours. Even from one they loved well to One whom ues of saints. But there was nothing in the candle of the sun snuffed out. Oh, was they loved better. If I should take your all that building which more vividly ap- it not all aloes? All our sins, sorrows, little child and press its soft face against pealed to my plain republican tastes than bereavements, losses, and all the agonies my rough cheek, I might keep it a little the costly vestments which laid in oaken presses—robes that had been embroidered with gold and been worn by Popes and pressed to His lips until the acrid, nauseat—and so you stood holding your dying child Archbishops on great occasions. There ing, bitter draught was swallowed with when Jesus passed by in the room, and was a robe that had been worn by Pius
VII. at the crowning of the first Napoleon. There was also a vestment that had
been worn at the baptism of Napoleon II.

been worn at the baptism of Napoleon II. As our guide opened the oaken presses and brought out these vestments of fabulous cost and lifted them up, the frances of the content of the grance of the pungent aromatics in which they had been preserved filled the place you and me from hell. Because He want- there, right into the ivory palaces. All le with a sweetness that was almost op-pressive. Nothing that had been done in stone more vividly impressed me found. Because we were blind and He wanted us found. Because we were blind and He would are to Heaven. Be-cause we were lost and He wanted us found. Because we were blind and He than these things that had been done in | wanted us to see. Because we were serfs | the bed up soft with velvet promises, and than these things that had been done in cloth, and embroidery, and perfume. But to-day I open the drawer of this text, and I look upon the kingly robes of Christ, and as I lift them, flashing with eternal jewels, the whole house is filled with the aroma of these garments, which "smell of myrrh, and aloes, and cassia, out of the Your third curiosity is to know why | ly there, having died in Jesus, as that you In my text the King steps forth. His these garments of Christ are odorous with are here. There is only one thing more robes rustle and blaze as he advances. cassia. This was a plant that grew in In-His pomp, and power, and glory overmas-dia and the adjoining islands. You do not Heaven they have not got. They want it; ter the spectator. More brilliant is He care to hear what kind of a flower it had what is it? Your company. But, oh, my than Queen Vashti, moving amid the Per- or what kind of a stalk. It is enough for | brother, unless you change your track you sian Princes; than Marie Antoinette on me to tell you that it was used medicinal- can not reach that harbor. You might as the day when Louis XVI. put upon her the necklace of eight hundred diamonds; than Anne Boleyn the day when Henry VIII.

welcomed her to his palace; all beauty so, when in my text we find Christ coming going, and yet you expect to reach the and all pomp forgotten, while we stand in with garments that smell of cassia, it sugivery palaces. Your loved ones are the presence of this imperial glory.
King of Zion, King of earth, King of Heaven, King forever! His garments not Heaven, King forever! His garments not you have a superfluous idea. We are not upon them. You do not seem to know worn out, not dust-bedraggled; but ra- sick. Why do we want cassia? We are the sound of their voices as well as you diant, and jeweled, and redolent. It athletic. Our respiration is perfect, used to, or to be moved by the sight of seems as if they must have been pressed a Our limbs are lithe, and in these their dear faces. Call louder, ye dehundred years amid the flowers of Heaven. The wardrobes from which they have been taken must have been sweet with clusters of camphire, and frankincense, and all manner of precious wood. Do you and all manner of precious wood. Do you than I am, and yet I must say we are all posed to the weather, and my shoes have then I am, and yet I must say we are all posed to the weather, and my shoes have the large of your contains and all manner of precious wood. Do you then I am, and yet I must say we are all posed to the weather, and my shoes have not inhale the odors? Ay, ay. They sick, I have taken the diagnosis of your been bemired, and my coat is soiled, and smell of myrrh, and aloes, and cassia, out case, and have examined all the best au- my hair is disheveled, and I stop in front thorities on the subject, and I have come of some fine residence where I have an Your first curiosity is to know why the now to tell you that you are full of wounds, errand. I feel not fit to go in as I am and robes of Christ are odorous with myrrh. and bruises, and putrefying sores which this was a bright-leafed Abyssinian have not yet been bound up, or mollified feel about Heaven. We need to be washed, plant. It was trifoliated. The Greeks, Egyptians, Romans and Jews bought and sold it at a high price. The first present The man that is expiring to-night on Ful-

there ever such nights as Jesus lived lead the one hundred and forty and four thousand; one for you ransomed from sin; one for me, plucked from the burn-

To-day it seems to me as if the windows some whom we knew and loved on earth mother, not eighty-two and seventy-nine young as when on their marriage day, and there are brothers and sisters, merrier meadows together. The cough gone. The cancer cured. The erysipelas healed. The there, right into the ivory palaces. All is

It is not a dead weight that you lift when you carry a Christian out. Jesus makes